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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/036,287	12/24/2001	Rudolf Van den Bergh	27500-71	4574

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

THOMPSON, CAMIE S

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

1774

DATE MAILED: 06/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/036,287	BERGH ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Camie S Thompson	1774	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appars on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
  - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>2</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in EPO on December 5, 2001. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 01000711 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered. References 4,239,968; 4,587,036; 4,535,237; 5,227,254 and 5,380,599 are listed in the specification but are not listed on the information disclosure statement.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

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4. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

5. Regarding claim 20, the word "means" is preceded by the word(s) "protective coating is provided by" in an attempt to use a "means" clause to recite a claim element as a means for performing a specified function. However, since no function is specified by the word(s) preceding "means," it is impossible to determine the equivalents of the element, as required by 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. See *Ex parte Klumb*, 159 USPQ 694 (Bd. App. 1967).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-7 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Matsumoto et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,344,657.

8. Matsumoto discloses a stimulable phosphor sheet (or radiation image panel) having a transparent support film, a stimulable phosphor layer, a binding medium, a protective film coating and particles of titanium dioxide present in the film as per instant claims 1 -3 (see column 4, lines 40-68 and column 7, lines 21-39). The reference also discloses that the binder medium can include polyalkyl(meth)acrylate, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer or a linear

polyester as per instant claims 7 and 17 (column 6, lines 14-22). Additionally, the reference discloses that the ratio between the binder and the phosphor can be 1:1 to 1:100 as per instant claim 16 (see column 6, lines 34-44). It is disclosed in the reference that BaFBr:Eu can be used as a stimulable phosphor as per instant claim 18 (see Example 1). The reference discloses a surface roughness in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 microns. Although the reference does not disclose the surface roughness in the range of 3 to 8 microns, the reference does disclose that the surface roughness can be altered due to heating and pressing. The surface roughness affects the light-scattering properties. Discovery of optimum values of result effective variables involves only routine skill in the art in re Boesch, 617 F2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the surface roughness of the protective coating be in the range of 3 to 8 microns as per instant claims 4-6 in order to achieve greater light scattering.

9. Claims 1-3 and 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto et al., U.S Patent Number 6,344,657 in view of Kuriyama et al., U.S. Patent Number 5,925,473.

10. Matsumoto discloses a stimulable phosphor sheet (or radiation image panel) having a transparent support film, a stimulable phosphor layer, a binding medium, a protective film coating and particles of titanium dioxide present in the film as per instant claims 1 -3 (see column 4, lines 40-68 and column 7, lines 21-39). The reference discloses a surface roughness in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 microns. Although the reference does not disclose the surface roughness in the range of 3 to 8 microns, the reference does disclose that the surface roughness can be altered due to heating and pressing. The surface roughness affects the light-scattering

properties. Discovery of optimum values of result effective variables involves only routine skill in the art in re Boesch, 617 F2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the surface roughness of the protective coating be in the range of 2 to 10 microns as per instant claim 1 in order to achieve greater light scattering. Matsumoto does not disclose the amount of white pigment present in the composition. Kuriyama teaches a radiation image storage panel having a stimulable phosphor layer, a resin binder and a protective film wherein titanium dioxide is used as light-scattering particles (see abstract and Examples 4 to 6). The Kuriyama reference also discloses that the light-scattering fine particles can be present in the amount of 1 to 30 weight percent as per instant claims 11-15 (see column 3, lines 10-13). The amount of titanium dioxide present in the composition affects the dispersability of the particles in the resin composition and greater light-scattering effect. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the titanium dioxide present in the amount of 1 to 30 weight percent in order to achieve greater light scattering due to increased particle dispersion.

11. Claims 1-3 and 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,344,657 in view of Van Havenbergh et al., U.S. Patent Number 5,466,541.

Matsumoto discloses a stimulable phosphor sheet (or radiation image panel) having a transparent support film, a stimulable phosphor layer, a binding medium, a protective film coating and particles of titanium dioxide present in the film as per instant claims 1 -3 (see column 4, lines 40-68 and column 7, lines 21-39). The reference discloses a surface roughness in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 microns. Although the reference does not disclose the surface roughness in the range of 3 to

8 microns, the reference does disclose that the surface roughness can be altered due to heating and pressing. The surface roughness affects the light-scattering properties. Discovery of optimum values of result effective variables involves only routine skill in the art in re Boesch, 617 F2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the surface roughness of the protective coating be in the range of 2 to 10 microns as per instant claim 1 in order to achieve greater light scattering. The Matsumoto reference does not disclose using a urethane acrylate polymer as the binder as per instant claims 8-10. Van Havenbergh teaches a luminescent radiographic system comprising a support, a phosphor-binder layer and a protective film layer (see abstract and column 3, line 14-column 4, line 28). Van Havenbergh teaches an aromatic polyester-urethane acrylate used as the binder. The use of a urethane acrylate assists with the anticurling of the protective film. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a urethane acrylate in order to compensate for the surface contracting tensile stress as shown by the Van Havenbergh reference in column 14, lines 26-36.

12. Claims 1 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumoto et al., 6,344,657 in view of Yamazaki et al., U.S. 4,728,583. Matsumoto discloses a stimulable phosphor sheet (or radiation image panel) having a transparent support film, a stimulable phosphor layer, a binding medium, a protective film coating and particles of titanium dioxide present in the film as per instant claim 1 (see column 4, lines 40-68 and column 7, lines 21-39). The reference discloses a surface roughness in the range of 0.1 to 0.4 microns. Although the reference does not disclose the surface roughness in the range of 3 to 8 microns, the reference does disclose that the surface roughness can be altered due to heating

and pressing. The surface roughness affects the light-scattering properties. Discovery of optimum values of result effective variables involves only routine skill in the art in re Boesch, 617 F2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the surface roughness of the protective coating be in the range of 2 to 10 microns as per instant claim 1 in order to achieve greater light scattering. The Matsumoto reference does not disclose using CsBr:Eu stimulable phosphor as per instant claim 19. Yamazaki teaches a radiation image storage panel comprising a support, a phosphor layer which comprises a binder and a stimulable phosphor and a protective film coating (see abstract and column 3, line 15-column 4, line 21). The Yamazaki reference also discloses that CsBr:Eu is used as a stimulable phosphor (see column 8, lines 35-60). The use of a cesium bromide phosphor gives stimulated emission when excited. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a cesium bromide phosphor as the stimulable phosphor in order to provide high luminance as shown by the Yamazaki reference in column 8, line 66-column 9, line 3.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Camie S. Thompson whose telephone number is (703) 305-4488. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia H. Kelly, can be reached at (703) 308-0449. The fax phone numbers for the Group are (703) 872-9310 {before finals} and (703) 872-9311 {after finals}.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is

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